Probable Passage of Cameron's Method of Monetary Relief.

THE STRUGGLE IN THE SENATE

Movement to Bring Louisiana Matters to an Issue.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Needed Reorganization of the State Department.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1874. The Financial Struggle in the Senate-Probable Passage of Mr. Cameron's

The Senate has had another field day on the Snancial question. Senators Wright, Scott, Ferry and Buckingham alternated in views respectively looking to inflation or its contraction. Senators Morton, Hamlin. Sherman and Howe followed suc cessively in the lists, similarly opposed and paired off in the order named on the debate. Many good, but no startling things were said on the financia question. While to a new listener the discussion would seem at times to be quite metaphysical, yet to those who have read or listened to the long agony over this subject either they or it might be to put off as much as possible a final issue, and hence the present strategy and tactics which the members of the Senate have brought requisition, aided by all their expractices, to repeat the treatment of hast year on this same question, when it was talked over for so long a time and nothing done. In fact, as this finality seems the more apparently to threaten the fate of the question, the reference to Mr. Boutwell's "do-nothing policy" is the more frequently made. Mr. Boutwell even now says that "nothing, simply nothing, will be done with the finances, and the country will move on as it has done, gradually increasing in prosperity and finally reaching the goal of safety in a firm specie basis." A distinguished Senator said to-day that it would take the power of omniscience to tell how much longer the debate is to continue, but that of the three propositions made the probabilities might be set down as follows:-Pirst, the least likely is the specie re-sumption resolution; second, to the trans-fer of circulation from the East, as proposed in Mr. Sherman's bill and mended by Senators Merrimon and Wright, will take the next rank of probabilities; and third, by that which of all things is most likely to prevail. some plan whereby free banking will be assured with some degree of restriction. The motion of Judge Wright to recommit will not be carried, and the forces are so compactly gathered that they are as prepared now as ever they will be for the final of their strength by a direct vote, but the wary cautiousness of the anti-inflationists will defer the struggle, looking to exhaustion, demoraliza tion or other ill-omened obstacles to defeat the in flationists. Senator Carpenter is of the opinion debate on the present propos tions will take the balance of this week be fore a vote is reached. A firm effort was up to the last moment to carry the recommittal or Sherman's transfer bill but is not regarded by the inflationists as a test upor their project to increase the currency. The ques will be taken first on Senator Merrin amendments to add \$46,000,000 to the circulation on Senator Cameron's amendment for free banking, with restrictions. A slight change has occurred in the status of the Senate on this last proposition, but it is more than an even chance that it will carry, if the motion to recommit be not taken out of its parliamentary order and forced on the Senate. Senators Morton, and Ferry of Michigan, feel confident that the Senate will sustain

sion and adjourned. The Election Contest in the House. After the morning hour the House was called npon to listen to the dry details of a contested election case in the Arkansas delegation. The Committee on Elections, having the right to report at any time, cut off the financial discussion. which was to have been inaugurated with much earnestness. The election case of Wilsnire occupied the entire session, being protracted until near seven o'clock by the filibustering motions of the democracy. The case may occupy the entire

Senator Cameron's amendment by a slight majority vote. At the close of Senator Thurman's

speech to-day the Senate went into executive ses

session to-morrow.

Louisiana Matters to be Decided

It is understood that the following plan of action has been agreed upon by the democratic Senators in regard to Louisiana matters:-One of their number will, when the question is again brought before the Senate, offer as an amendment or a substitute for Mr. Carpenter's bill providing for a new election, a resolution looking to the recognition of the McEnery government as the government elected by the people of Louisiana. Should this fail the democrats say that they will have acquitted themselves of their first duty, and will then support Mr. Carpenter's bill as the only measure for the practical relief of the people of that State. It is argued by the democratic Senators that the Mc Enery government is the only legal government and if the Senate should refuse to recognize this fact, there would then be, in their opinion, no legal government in Louisiana, and it would be their solemn duty to afford the people of Louisiana the means for establishing a legal government. This dispossesses the matter of the bugbear of federal Interference, which has worried some of the State rights advocates and makes the united action o the democracy more imperative. Supporting

WASHINGTON. other low bids, indicating that very material reductions will be effected, even if the lowest bidders for feit their deposits and fail to perform the service. Certified checks amounting to about \$1,500,000 are on deposit with the Postmaste General as security for the good faith of the various bidders, and will be retained by him until the ous bidders, and win observation. The lowest bids for some very large contracts are suspended to await the decision of the Attorney General whether the omission of two cent stamps from the accompanying checks invalidates them. Many have been thrown out in consequence of the gross carelessness of the bidders in failing to sign their names and furnishing notarial certificates not signed by the notariss, &c. Secretary Richardson's Report of the

Sanborn Contracts-List of the Amounts

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day sent to the House of Representatives the following communication in relation to the Sanborn contracts:-

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1874.

I have the honor to enclose herewith, in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th inst., copies in full of all contracts made under the authority of the Treasury Learnment. In pursuance of the provisions of sentatives of the 13th inet., copies in full of all contracts made under the authority of the Treasury Department, in purvance of the provisions of the first section of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bili, approved May 8, 1872; also copies of all correspondence and orders of the department relistive to said contracts, and schedules showing the entire amount of money collected under their contracts by Messirs. Malcolm Campbell, John O. Sanborn and John Clark, respectively, and how said moneys have been disposed of. No moneys have ever been collected or paid by the Treasury under the other contracts. The papers herewith transmitted comprise copies of all contracts, schedules, receipts, certificates, checks and other correspondence having any bearing upon or relation to any and all steps or action taken by the Treasury Department under the provisions of the law reterred to. In justice to the persons whose names are included in the lists accompanying the several contracts of those who are claimed to be indebted to the government on account of taxes or otherwise, and who have not been proceeded against, permit me to add that no evidence whatever of such indebtedness has been presented to the department. All that is known to the department on the subject is what appears on said lists, which were necessary to be furnished in pursuance to the requirement of the first section of the act of May 8, 1872, namely, that no person shall be employed under the provisions of this clause who shall not have fully set forth, in a written statement under oath, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, the character of the claim ten statement under oath, addressed to the Secre lary of the Treasury, the character of the claim tary of the Treasury, the character of the claim out of which the proposes to recover or assist in recovering moneys for the United States, the laws by the violation of which the same have been withheld, and the name of the person, firm or corporation having thus withheld such moneys, believed the persons furnishing them could be employed. I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

It appears from the large mass of documents tted that the collections on account of Sanborn's complaints amount in the aggregate to \$427,000, of which there was paid to Sanborn \$213,000, the balance being paid into the Treasury. The following are the names of the parties where the amount collected exceeds \$2,000:-J. H. Goss ler, of Hamburg, \$10,343, income tax; Daniel James, \$11,684, income tax; Thomas H. Devens, \$4,203, income tax; J. H. Gossier, Jr., \$3,661, income tax; Buffalo, New York and Eric Railroad, \$2,202, tax on dividends; H. A. Schereffelin, \$2,190, legacy and succession; Martha Dorlan, \$2,293. legacy and succession; White's Bank of Buffalo. \$2,236, taxes on State deposits; William Nelson, \$3,357, legacy and succession; E. Ferguson & Co., \$2,938, medicinal articles un stamped: Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. \$9,688, tax on interest payments; Joel Hayden and Joel Hayden, Jr., \$10,068, income tax; Morgan Delano, \$2,294, legacy and succession; William H-Wall, \$4,091, legacy and succession; John E. Wood, \$14.688, legacy and succession; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, \$3,535, tax on surplus profits; Benjamin D. Phillips, \$2,412, legacy and succession; John J. Phelps, \$14,820, legacy and succession; George W. Williams & Co., \$2,249, unaid stamp duties; Cedar Rapids and Mississipp River Railroad, \$43,360, tax on interest on bonds; Chicago and Nebraska Railroad, \$19,429, tax on in terest on bonds: St. Paul and Sloux City Railroad, \$3,330, tax withheld; James Armory, \$3,534, legacy and succession: James Hall, \$2,040, legacy and succession: Buchanan & Lyell, \$2,749, income tax; Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, \$5,250, tax on dividends; William Tilden, \$6,173, legacy and succession; John R. Ford, \$2,578, income tax; St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, \$8,293, tax on net earnings; Old Colony and Newport Railroad. \$4,024, tax on profits; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, \$99,685, tax on dividends The list embraces about 175 names, the above being a specimen of the grounds upon which the collections were made. In the smaller sums, however, the legacy and succession tax appears more frequently. Supplemental letters from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue notify the latter, under date of February 12, 1864, of additional certificates of deposit to the credit of Sanborn, amounting to \$34,118. The principal items in these latter accounts are the Indianapohs, Peru and Chicago Ratiroad Company, on account of taxes due on coupons, \$6,099; William Skinner, of Hyde ville, Mass., income tax, \$3,562; estate of Benjamin Nathan, \$504; Sheboygan and Fond du Lac Rail road Company, taxes on coupons, \$1,158; St. Louis. Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, tax and interest on coupons, \$16,291; Toledo, Wabash and

In a letter dated October 25, 1872, Mr. Sanborn gives the names of about 1,000 persons indebted to the United States for taxes imposed upon legacies and successions. Mr. Sanborn submits another list dated March 19, 1873, of over 600 persons of foreign residence doing business in the United States, but who, it is alleged, have failed to pay internal revenue taxes. Another list gives the names of a large number of distillers said to be owing taxes on the 1st of July, 1873. Mr. Sanborn addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing a list of those railroads doing business in the United States which are indebted to the government for taxes upon dividends and interest paid upon bonds which they have heretofore held and refused to pay, and he respectfully asks that the list be added to his contract made with the Secretary of the Treasury, bearing be added date August 13, t872, and as amended October 3, list contains the names of about 700 railroads. The contract was extended. John Clark's contract gives the names of persons owing

Western Railroad, tax on interest paid on bonds,

award. The committee will also report adversely on the prayer petitioning the passage of the law authorizing the use of a portion of the hospital grounds which lie between the hospital and Navy

ard ground, at Brooklyn. Distribution of the Geneva Award. The Judiciary Committee of the House to-day dis cussed at length the bill prepared by Mr. Butler for the distribution of the Geneva award, which is substantially the same as the bill prepared by him at the last session of Congress. One important change has been introduced, providing that all who lost by the depredations of the rebel cruisers shall be permitted to file their claim, whether the same come under the head of vessels enumerated in the Geneva award or not.
The Signal Office Assuming Charge of

the Meteorological Observations. With the approvals of the Secretary of War and at the courteous suggestion of Professor Henry, the Signal office has assumed such charge of the system of meteorological observation hitherto conducted by the Smithsonian Institution as may be found consistent with the public service. The Institution retains for the present all the records of observations which have been accumulating there ouring the last twenty-five years, and continues the work of their reduction and discussion up to the and of the year 1873.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY OUESTION.

The Senate Debate on the Equalization Scheme-Cameron's Plea for Specie Pay-ment-Grant's Promises Not Fulfilled. WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1874.

THE CURRENCY EQUALIZATION DISCUSSION. The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of the currency, the pending motion being that of Mr. Buckingham to recommit

the bill to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Merrimon, (dem.) of N. C., moved an amendment to instruct that committee to report as soon as practicable a bill providing for an increase of volume thereof should not exceed \$400,000,000.

Mr. WRIGHT, (rep.) of Iowa, said he would onpose a motion to recommit the bill. He believed the government should be divorced from the banking business and would not like to see the amendment of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cameron) passed. He gave it as a note of warning that in coming years nothing would be such a reproach to the action of Congress as the fact of of Congress became members of such banks and legislated upon the subject. He hoped no further steps would be taken towards the organization of national banks.

Mr. Scorr submitted an amendment to that of Mr. Merrimon providing for the redemption of the whole body of the national bank currency in specie or interest bearing bonds of the United States. He said he hoped the motion to recommit would be adopted. The best way to dispose of this whole question was to refer it back to the committee and

said he hoped the motion to recommit would be adopted. The best way to dispose of this whole duestion was to refer it back to the committee and get their views on the subject.

Mr. Frring, (rep.) of Mich., said the question to recommit carried with it the question as to whether there should be an expansion or contraction of the currency. He could see nothing to be gained by the recommittal, as the committee must report upon the same subject and the whole debate would be gone over again. The effect of the motion to recommit was practically to waive the question before the Senate.

Mr. Shrindan, (rep.) of Ohio, said the propositions looking to a coin redemption were impracticable, as there was not enough coin in the country, and we could not draw to this country any large sum of coin without disturbing the monetary relations of other countries, and that would work to our disadvantage. The United States now has \$380,000,000 of its notes outstanding, which it has promised to pay. What could be the objection to the government giving for each note a bond on which the interest would be paid prompty? It had been said that the result would be a contraction of the currency. He denied that such would be the case. The money would flow into the Treasury and could be paid out again in the purchase of a five-twenty bond, and this kept in circulation. If free banking should be established there must be coupled with it some plan of resumption. Although the official administration of General Grant commenced with the solemn declaration that the greenbacks should be made good as gold nothing had yet been done looking to that end, but instead it was now proposed to increase the currency again. He thought the solemn declaration that the greenbacks should be made good as gold nothing had yet been done looking to that end, but instead it was now proposed to increase the currency again. He thought the proposition of his friend (Mr. Cameron) by his proposition was attempting to create a balloon with a biadder, and he had neither basket,

any balloon without drags. He would take such men as his friend from Onio (Mr. Sherman), who had no fath in the country, no fath in themselves. He (Mr. Cameron) believed the country would resume specie payment in due time. Give the people time to work out their necessities and specie payment would be resumed. The country could soon resume if these greenbacks were out of the way, and he proposed by his substitute to take them out of the way. If this measure should go back to the committee they would still have their own notions, and would endeavor to strengthen such notions before reporting. The result would be that it would come back in such a chaotic condition that the whole question would be up again.

Mr. Morron, (rep.) of Ind., said the motion to refer was a seductive one, and there was no good reason for it. The committee had already con-

Mr. Morron, (rep.) of Ind., said the motion to refer was a seductive one, and there was no good reason for it. The committee had already considered the subject nearly four months, and all they offered was what his irlead (Mr. Sherman) called "this little bill" to take \$25,000,000 from New England and give it to the West and South. There was no excuse for this act of spoliation upon New England, except upon the principle that the currency of the country was not to be increased at all. Any withdrawal of the currency would result disastrously to New England.

Any withdrawar of the currency would result dis-astrousity to New England.

Mr. Gornon said it had been contended that money was bound to flow to New England; but he would ask why it was that last hall cotton could not be sold for ten or even five cents a pound in the South when it was worth fifteen cents? There was a demand for it in the East, but the money was not there to buy it.

a demand for it in the East, but the money was not there to buy it.

AN EXCELLENT ARGUMENT.

Mr. Morron said if this national banking system could not be adjusted to the wants of the whole country it must give way. Although he detested the old State system he desired to say to his friends from the South that neither he nor they would live to see the time when twenty-live millions would ever be taken by violence from, the banks of three or four States and distributed among others. He had no idea that such a proposition would ever become a law. It was a delusion. There had been a sort of weakness running through this debate, and that was that the demand for more currency was an attack upon New England. Who rency was an attack upon New England. Who who wanted an increase in the currency. It was those who supported this bill of the committee and wanted to withdraw the \$25,000,000 from that

riguis advocates and makes the united action of the democracy more imperative. Supporting them in the view fourly that there is no legal agree to the committee on the democracy more imperative. Supporting them in the view fourly that there is no legal agree to the committee on the particular that the committee on the Pinance bill is closed, which he expects will be by Monday next, he will to you get up his bill providing for a new election in Louisiana. He seems to be driven this, and there is no evidence, judging from his positive manner, that the irredes of the administration have made any impression on him which would lead him to desist from his original fixed purpose to try to obtain an ew election.

The Committee on Foreiga Affairs were engaged to-day in the consideration of the Department or State.

The Committee on Foreiga Affairs were engaged to-day in the consideration of the Directory in the consideration of the Directory in the consideration of the part for the part four years, cost \$224.000 per part, which is now more foreigned in the gard of the part four years, one of \$224.000 per part, which is now more formed for the part four years, one of \$224.000 per part, which is now more founded from the present cost of the same service. The heavards made to-day for the ensuing four years' young the part of the part four years, one of \$224.000 per part, which is now more founded from the present cost of the same service. The heavards made to-day for the ensuing four years' young the part of the part four years, one of \$224.000 per part, which is now more founded from the part four years, one of \$224.000 per part, which is now more founded from the part four years, one of \$224.000 per part, which is now more founded from the part four years, one of \$224.000 per part, which is now more founded from the part four years, one of \$224.000 per part, which is now more founded from the part four years, one of \$224.000 per par

EVANS HANGED.

Just Doom of a Barbarous Old Man.

TERRIBLE CONFESSIONS.

Innocent Girls Coolly Butchered and Cut to Pieces.

Intamy, Hypocrisy Theft Unveiled.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 17, 1874. At precisely seven minutes past eleven o'clock this forenoon Franklin B. Evans, confessedly the perpetrator of more than one murder, and especially the slayer of one innocent child, suffered the extreme penalty of the law within the enclosure of the New Hampshire State Prison.

A TERRIBLE CONFESSION-MURDER NO. ONE. Evans made the following confession before

Evans made the following confession before death:—

I. Franklin B. Evans, now under sentence of death for the murder of Georgiana Lovering, and knowing I must soon pass into the presence of my Maker and Judge, and knowing that "he who covereth his sins cannot prosper, but whose confesseth and forsaketh them shall have mercy," do make the following statements and confessions as to my knowledge of that terrible affair, and all is say I affirm, as a dying man, is strictly true. As disted of Mr. Sylvestch Georgiana, belonged, it confesses to the following statements and confessions as to my knowledge of that terrible affair, and all is say I affirm, as a dying man, is strictly true. As disted of Mr. Sylvestch Georgiana belonged, it confesses to the following statements and daughter Susan, who had been married to a Mr. Lovering (who had died). And their daughter Georgiana. I am a brother of Mrs. Day, and was occasionally with the family, working for different persons in the neighborhood for some time. The family was much given to intemperance, especially Mr. Day, who was often drunk and abusive. His wife, my sister, is a good woman. (Here occur some indecent recitals and alleged threats of punishment.) My fears were much increased from an event which occurred some six weeks before this i altered a \$1 bill to \$10, and succeeded in passing it without detection. While I was at work on this Georgiana came suddenly into the room and detected nue. She threatened to expose me. Thus I sound myself completely in her power. Believing she would make good her threat, my mind was much agitated and to the death of the state of the strictly of the strictly of the strictly of the strictly of the second her breat, my mind was much agitated and to the death of the strictly of the second her secon

and truthing Contessed the whole I know concerning this wicked transaction, and I much regret that I have not done it sooner.

Since make no. Two—the mile cutled.

Since make a full contession of the murder of Georgaina Lovering the confession of the murder of Georgaina Lovering the make a full contessed to the make, and came to Derry, N. H. On arriving at the house of a Mr. Mills late in the evening I found the door takened. I heard in the house a moaning sound, as of a child. I opened the window and got in. I found several children lying on the floor and one girl sitting on the floor and one girl sitting on the floor who seemed to be very sick. One examining her I concluded she could not live untimorning. Wishing to procure a hody to examine for surgical purposes, I resolved to kill her, and took her to the woods, at some distance, and there strangled her. On examining the body I found one hip and part of the spine detormed, and partly on this account, but more because of a feeling of remores and terror that seized me, I desisted from my purpose of examining the body. I found a chestnut stump partly rotten, and torning it up, hid the body under it and replaced the stump. I then wandered about the woods until morning.

body under it and replaced the stump. I then wandered about the woods until morning.

Was near the function of two brooks. I searched for it a year alterwards, but could not fluid it. There were many in the woods hunting and gathering chestmus, and I reared to remain long. In the morning i went to the house of Luther Waterman to see clardner Feavy; thence to the house of Elisha Hail, Jr., on General Derby's place. Here I borrowed a pick and some medicinal roots, and took thom with me in a bunile. During this day the Selectmen of Derry came to Mr. Hail's to see me, but I did not see them. I left word where I might be found. I then went to the house of James Evans, at the dock, where I staid over night. I am now and out man; my life has been one of crime and wretchedness, and it is to be closed by an ignouninous death on the scaffold. My earnest prayer is that my life and death many be a serious warning to others. I might have led a useful life and left behind me a memory that would not have pained my relatives, but it

several murders in Maine, Massachusetts and other piaces of which I have been suspected, I am entirely innocent. To Him before whom I must so soon appeal and in His fear I make this declaration.

In the winter of 1843 I was living in Amoskeag, N. H. I kept a number of boarders, among whom Hezekiah Peavy, who sent me to London to get a girt to live with him, promising to meet my expenses and bay for my services. I took her to London and Concord, and we put up at a tavern kept by Mr. Tubbs, and the next day went to my nome. The girl had a gold watch worth some \$100. After a few days the watch was missing. Peavy and the girl went to Concord and put up with Tubbs, The next morning Peavy and the girl returned, accompanied by Mr. Tubbs and a cisirvoyant. The clairvoyant charged the thieft on a young woman named susan Resder, saving she had it in her bed, and while she was going on she at once stopped and said. Now it is gone, she has frown it into the well. It is gone, she has frown it into the well. It is gone, she has frown it into the well. It is gone, she has frown it into the wall. It is gone, she has frown it into the wall. It is gone as a conce let down with a rope aroure ported that the wall had failen into the hole made by the failen frome. It was standing by all the time, hearing the innume. It was standing by all the time, hearing the innume. It was standing by all the time, hearing the innume. It was standing by all the time, hearing the innume particulars of the theft and the hiding of the watch, and I confess, to my shame, that I was the hiding of the watch, and I confess, to my shame, that I was the hiding of the watch, hid it in a hole in a del and in May traded it in Great Falls for a silver watch and the hainnee in money. I sold the chain in Dover. I am much distressed when I think how much the poor gir suffered in consequence of my wiekedness and make this confession hopping that, if she is living, she may be unlined to employ these miserable impostors who pretend to be able to detect criminals, an

Serimont to await the payment of the policy, and that \$50 was paid on it, a portion of which I received from a man in Derry.

FRANKLIN B. EVANS.

STATEMENT OF THE CHAPLAIN AND WARDEN.

The above confessions of Franklin'B. Evans were made to made public after his death. They were written out and carefully revised, sentence by sentence, and accepted by him as in revised, sentence by sentence, and accepted by him as in revised, sentence by sentence, and accepted by him as in revised, sentence by sentence, and accepted by him as in revised, sentence by sentence, and accepted by him as in revised, sentence by sentence, and accepted by him as in them a general agreement with the fact resting on independing the sentence we can be accepted by the sentence of them.

As to the truthfulness of which much care and persuasion, and ormal denied any knowledge of them.

As to the truthfulness of his confessions or as to the character or depth of his pentience we do not presume to indre. For the last lew weeks of his life he evidently had much remores, and his conceined sentence be expected to be considerably awakened. The reaction of the pentience of the pentience of the sentence between only by his Judge into whose presence be his sentence with the pentience of the pentience

DID HE TELL ALL? This confession is looked upon as somewhat thin" by those who are best acquainted with

Evans' life and history. It was penned by the Evans' life and history. It was penned by the chapitain of the prison and given to the old man for signature and while he took little cognizance of the contents the sign manual was appended. It is known that the murder of the Joyce children, which occurred in Boston on the 12th of June, 1885, was of such a character as, with surrounding circumstances, would lead any sape man to believe that it was the work of Franklin B. Evans, and that a similar tragedy at Strong, Me., was the work of the same hand.

and that a similar tragedy at Strong, Me., was the work of the same hand.

Evans behaved well after his committal to prison, although a great portion of his time was spent in psalm singing and cant. He passed Sunday night in company with the chaplain, and Mr. Eaton, hospital steward. He slept for several hours, and was quite composed. Through Monday he was in the same traine of mind. The night was passed in company with the chaplain and Rev. Andrew J. Church, of Providence, R. I.

Visited by his son and dughter.

At nine o'clock this morning the prisoner arayed

long and carnestly, and apparently with great servew, for his sins. The first prayer was offered by the chaplain. He siept from twelve o'clock last night till half past five this morning. At seven o'clock he ate a hearty breaktast of potatoes, eggs and bread. He seemed then to be quite cheerful and free from anxiety. At hal-past eight o'clock his son and daughter visited him and remained till ten o'clock, when they parted from him forever. The piace which he occupied was a cell sengrated. son and daughter visited him and remained till ten o'clock, when they parted from him forever. The place which he occupied was a cell separated by the guardroom from the tier of cells in which he was formerly confined. The spectators passed in through the guardroom and were directed to take positions on the platforms surrounding the cells and upon the stone floor. Finally all were provided with such opportunities as they desired for witnessing the death struggle, and then ensued a few moments of painful suspense. The gray-harred warden, Mr. Philsbury, stepped upon the scaffold and expressed the hope that all would be patient. After a few moments more of waiting, during which the lookers-on communicated in whispers their conficting opinions as to the manner in which the victim would sustain himself at the critical moment.

THE SOLEMN PROCESSION APPEARED Theft Unveiled.

The solemn procession Appeared in view. This was at exactly two minutes pas eleven o'clock, and a hush fell upon the assembly as the poor wreten, looking much more emaciated and careworn than one would have supposed judging from the published statements, was escorted across the guardroom and through the narrow passage.

judging from the published statements, was escorted across the guardroom and through the narrow passage.

THE SCAFFOLD

was placed in the corridor just outside the guardroom. It is that which was used for the execution of Pike four years ago. It is built of white pine, painted blue and contains 500 feet of lumber. It is fastened with screws, nails and oak pegs. The platform timbers are seven by seven inches, and the rest of the frame is six by six inches in dimension. The crossbeam from which the rope is suspended stands seventeen feet from the ground. The platform is nine feet square and ten feet twenty inches from the ground. The rope with which the execution was accomplished was bought, for the purpose, under the supervision of Deptity Sheriffs N. E. Tuck, of East Kingston, and J. M. Gooffey, of Epping. The rope was thoroughly stretched for some days, and it was in good condition when the hanging occurred. At the door leading to the scandoid there was a brief halt when Mr. Sheriff Tuck proceeded to philon the criminal, fastening the straps so as to confine his arms and hands. He then walked upon the drop. The straps were then placed about Evans' ankles and above the knees, and the black cap, as it is called, was then drawn over his face. Deputy Sheriff Tuck next placed the rope about the prisoner's neck. There was little ceremony. The warrant was read, and at its conclusion he removed the block beneath the spring which held the trap. Then, with these words—"I now proceed to execute the sentence of the law," he placed his foot upon a spring and the shody came down with a dull, heavy thud, and the knot slipped around to the back of the neck. No motion was discernable after the fall of any similar weight. There was no tremor, nor any visible exhibition of nervous vigor, and it was apparent that the neck was oroken and death occurred instantaneously. Life was retained in the body for nineteen minutes after it fell, and the yold and the was the minute after the fell it was 48 a minute, later 45, then 49, then 113

So far as the arrangements for the execution were concerned, great credit is due to Sherid Tuck and to the Warden and Deputy Warden of the prison. Everything that could be was done by them to insure a painless death, and their efforts were crowned with success. The body of the condemned was sold to the prison physician for \$50, and the skeleton will adorn the anatomical museum of Dartmouth College, the faculty thereof having guaranteed to pay \$25 therefore. A post mortem examination occurred this evening.

THE GREAT- BOND FORGERIES

Steve Raymond and "Dr." Blaisdell Prisoners The Trial to Commence the First Week in March-Interesting List of the Victims.

Among the passengers who arrived in this city

resterday, was "steve Raymond," alias Charles Seymour alias Robert McGuire, who was arrested in London in the early days of last month by Detective William A. Pinkerton, who was sent over to effect his arrest by the District Attorney of this city. Raymond is an ex-convict from this county, and is alleged to have been the negotiator of an immense amount of forged bonds of the Buffalo, New York and Eric Railroad. It may be re-membered that on the first of last September the HERALD exclusively exposed to the public the names of the perpetrators of this great forgery which at a moderate computation has swindled "the street" out of \$500,000 to \$750,000. Raymond was arrested in Upper street, Islington, in London, near the Angel Inn, on New Year's Day. the 5th inst. he was taken to Bow street police station, where he gave the name of Robert McGuire, before Sir Thomas Henry, in the custody of Inspector Shore, of the London detective force, under the extradition treaty existing between the United States and Great Britain. Mr. Granville Layard read the particulars of the charge as set forth in an indictment preferred against the offender by the Grand Jury of this city, from which it appeared that thirty forged bonds of the Erie, Buffalo and New York Railway, of \$1,000 each, had been put into circulation, and that twenty-five of them had been successfully negotiated. The charge against the prisoner was preferred by District Attorney Phelps. The prisoner resisted, but with the assistance of several officers he was arrested and taken to the Bow street police station, where he was piaced among a number of bystanders, and at one recognized by Mr. Horatio Southgate Tiloman White, of No. 8 Wall street, of this city, as the person who, in the name of Charles Sevtendered the forged bonds and had obtained \$25,000 for them. Raymond dented all knowledge of the transaction, and asked what proof there was of the veracity of the person who pretended to represent Mr. White. In answer to this Detective William Pinkerton said that he had come from New York in company with Mr. Tilg-man in the same vessel. The prisoner complained that untairness had been used in the matter, as the people from whom he was picked out were not of his class, and that if time was given him he could prove his statement. Subsequently the British authorities consented to Raymond's extradition, and on the 5th instant he left Liverpool, on

British authorities consented to Kaymond's extradition, and on the 5th instant he left Liverpool, on board the Republic, bound for this port.

ARKIVAL OF THE FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.
Yesterday a HERALD reporter found his way on board the Republic immediately on its arrival, through the courtesy of Captain Mitch eli, of the revenue cutter Washington. Upon the deck, waiking to and Iro, was Detective Pinkerton, and in the smoking saloon Steve Raymond.

STEVE RAYMOND'S HISTORY.

Raymond is an Englishman, and left his country for his country's good after having been incarcerated more than once in English prisons. He was imprisoned in this country, it is alleged, for an attempt to rob the Fourth National Bank. Subsequently he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Sing Sing for defrauding the government in connection with "Dr." Blaisdell. The two men occupied the same cell, and when they left prison in December, 1872, a friendship was struck up between them, and they lived together in Blaisdell's house.

Watter Sheridan, alias Raiston; charine Williamson, alias Perrin, and Steve Raymond, were the three men who victimized Wall street to the extent of, it is alleged, upwards of half a million of dollars. Raymond is the only one of the trio captured as yet, but it is believed that the two others will soon be within the meshes of the law. At three o'clock yesterday afternoon Assistant District Attorney Allen made out a commitment for Raymond, who will be lodged in the Tombs this morning by Detective W. Pinkerton.

Yesterday afternoon the notorious convict, Dr. Blaisdell, who has turned State's evidence in the bond lorgery cases, was arrested by officer Conners and brought to the District Attorney's office. The Doctor's name is not uniamiliar in criminal records, he having been afterned to his acquaintance with Mrs. Cunningham.

years ago on account of his ac Mrs. Cunningham.

THE VICTIMS IN THIS CITY.

The tollowing is an accurate list of the victims of the bond forgeries:— Mr. Miller, President Buffalo, New York and Erie Haskins & Braine.... Union Trust Company—denied, but believed to be New York Guarantee and Indomnity Company.... National Trust Company....

In addition to this it is believed that upwards of \$200,000 of these forged bonds have been negotiated in this city, and that their holders are arriad for the sake of their credit of making the loss

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CASE. NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CASE.

A telegram has been received by the District A torney stating that forged Western Union Tel graph bonds to the extent of \$100,000 have bepassed on the London market. It is reported the Walter Sheridan, alias Ralston, was the nego Tele-e been ed that

TRIPLE ASSASSINATION

Two Wealthy Farmers and a Maiden Lady Murdered.

A Mysterious Story from Halifax, Mass.

HALIFAX, Mass., reb. 17, 1874. This obscure village, in Plymouth county, has been the scene of a tragedy which, for the number of victims and the mystery of the circumstances, is unparalleled in the history of crimes in this region. Yesterday morning a shoemaker by the name of Lull, having occasion to visit a neighbor for the purpose of snarpening some knives, stumbled upon the body of a maiden lady named Mary Buckley, lying on a crosspath, about thirty rods from the farmhouse of Thomas and Simeon Sturtevant, with whom she lived in the capacity of housekeeper. She was lying face downward, and the back of her head presented a sickening sight, being crushed as if by the heavy blows of some instrument impelled by such powerful force as to embed her face almost completely in the ground.

THE SECOND VICTIM. Startled by the evidence of murder so appalling, Luli hastened at once to the farmiouse of sturte-vant to give the alarm, when he was hornfied to find the body of Thomas Sturtevant stretened at full length in the porch of the dwelling, cold in the embrace of death, with a lantern by his side, as if he had been assassinated just as he was on the point of stepping into the yard. His face was most brutally mangled, presenting additional evidence that the assassin, whoever he may be, had not rested content with the taking of a single life. DISCOVERY OF A THIRD CORPSE.

Penetrating into the dwelling, Lull crossed the kitchen and entered an adjoining bedroom, where on the bed he discovered, stiff in death, the remains of Simeon Sturtevant, the walls and ceiling of the apartment being spattered with the blood of the murderer's third victim. Lull then hastened to arouse the viliagers, and by them the body of the woman was taken up and conveyed to the kitchen, where it was laid side by side with the body of Thomas Sturtevant, which was brought in from the porch. The triple murder is supposed to have been committed on Sunday night. At nine o'clock on that evening all the victims are known to have been alive, as a neigh-bor parted with them at about that hour.

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THEORIES ON THE ASSASSINATION.

The theory in the village is that Thomas was stricken first, as he was preparing to take a final look at the grounds before retiring to rest, and that the murderer after assailing him then proceeded to despatch Simeon, Miss Buckley flying from the house in terror, only to be pursued, overtaken and siain by the assassin. It is supposed that the object of the crime was money, as it was well known in the village that the Sturtevants were in the nabit of keeping a large sum in the house, and a diligent search has failed to discover the presence of any runds in the dwelling. From the circumstances it is conjectured that the murdeler was entirely seccessful in carrying out his plan. A case of drawers where one of the orothers kept his valuables was thoroughly examined and stirred up by the murderer, and it it is probable that a considerable sum of money was taken. In Miss Buckley's room it was found that her trunk had not been disturbed, and in it were found about \$800 and a gold watch.

THE WEAFON

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THE WEAPON

with which all the murders were committed was evidently a birch sled stake, about four feet in length, as one was found horribly blood-stained about six feet from the spot where the body of the woman was discovered, and the indentations on the wall and ceiling of the porch and bedroom lead to the assumption that they were made as the murderer swing the club. At present there are no threads by which the author of the crime can, without difficulty, be revealed. Suspicion reside at once upon an individual who, happily for himself, is able to conclusively account for his whereabouts from the hour when the parties were known to be alive until the time when they were discovered dead. Against no one else is suspicion directed, so that this will be consigned to the catalogue of undiscovered assasinations, unless the criminal is found by the efforts of the police. The neighbors have not noticed tramps of late, but people in Hanson and the adjoining towns have been alarmed by a gang of fellows who have been scouting round, sleeping in barns, looking it at windows, opening shoemaker shops and schoolhouses at night, and building fires at all kind of places to warra themselves.

THE VICTIMS OF THE TRACEDY
were all elderly persons, Miss Buckley being about seventy years old, while the Sturtevant brothers had nearly reached eighty. The latter were well to do, the wealthiest farmers in town and among the most highly respected. They were rightly economical and hoarded all the money they obtained, never depositing any in savings bauks. They held on to their landed property with great tenacity, and could not be prevaited upon to pat with any portion of their immense possessions at any price. Once, however, while attending an auction sale, Simeon Sturtevant was asked how much he would take for a certain piece of land, and replied, "Filteen hundred dollars." His interiocutor h

BOSTON CUSTOM HOUSE.

Mr. Simmons Appointed Collector of the

BOSTON, Feb. 17, 1874. The nomination of William A. Simmons as Collector of the Port of Boston, vice Judge Thomas Russell, resigned, has disturbed Boston scarcely less than the great fire. The announcement of th nomination this morning took everybody by sur-prise, and mingled with those who were pleased at the selection were a handsome abundance who were most indignant. In botels and counting rooms and on the street there has been little else rooms and on the street there has been little else talked of during the day. The active part which Mr. Simmons, as Supervisor of Internal Revenue, has taken in State politics, particularly during the late Butler gubernatorial campaign, has rendered him obnoxious to the Washburnstripe of republican politicians, and his promotion from the Internal Revenue Eureau to the Custom House is properly regarded as an administration and Butler snub to those who were so active in dampening Butler's gubernatorial aspirations last fail. He has been in the revenue business for ten years, and for four years has had charge of the New England department. The fact that he is only thirty-three years of age is brought up by those who are opposed to Young America, and among the efforts which are being made to deleat the confirmation of the appointment an indignation meeting by a portion of the Board of Trade is possible. If, however, such an event comes, there will be an opposition movement by those members of the Board friendly to Simmons, and all of these are confident that the Senate will ratify General Grant's selection. Whatever may be the result or the importance of the matter, the movement is undoubtedly the entering wedge of another Butler campaign next fail. Judge Russell, the returing Collector, is named for a mission to Venezuela; but his selection for that bureau probably depends somewhat upon the late of Mr. Simmons' nomination in the Senate. talked of during the day. The active part which

THE NEGRO HENDERSON HOMICIDE. Systematic Thefts-A Supposed Burglary Explained.

Yesterday morning, at the Eighth precinct station house, Coroner Woltman empanelled a jury in the case of Isaac Henderson, the colored vagrant, who was killed the night previous on the corner of Broome and Sullivan streets by being shot in the left temple with a pistol in the hands of James Purvis, a white man, as heretofore published in the Herald. Deceased having no friends to claim the body it was sent to the Morgue for post-

in the Herald. Deceased having no friends toclaim the body it was sent to the Morgue for postmortem examination. The circumstances attending the kining of Henderson will be investigated at the Prince street police station
on Monday morning next, at eleven o'clock.

AN ALLEGED BURGLARY KEYLAIMED.
In connection with the shooting of Henderson,
some singular facts connected with a supposed
burglary were brought to light. It appears that
Mr. Purvis, brother of the prisoner, is one of the
city marshals, and in his official capacity had seized
a clothing store in the Eighth precinct and placed
his brother James in charge as watchman. During
the time Marshal Purvis held the store he reported
a series of burglaries and robberies in the
premises, but after investigation the police were
unable to obtain any clew to the perpetrator, for
which they were censured by their superior officers.

The arrest of James Purvis for the murder of
Henderson, however, explained the mystery concerning the burglary, for on searching him the
officers found in his possession more than 109 pawn
tickets representing the identical property which
had been so mysteriously stolen from the ciothing
store while he was in charge of it. Immediate
steps were taken to recover the goods stolen by
Purvis, who had so basely betrayed his trust.